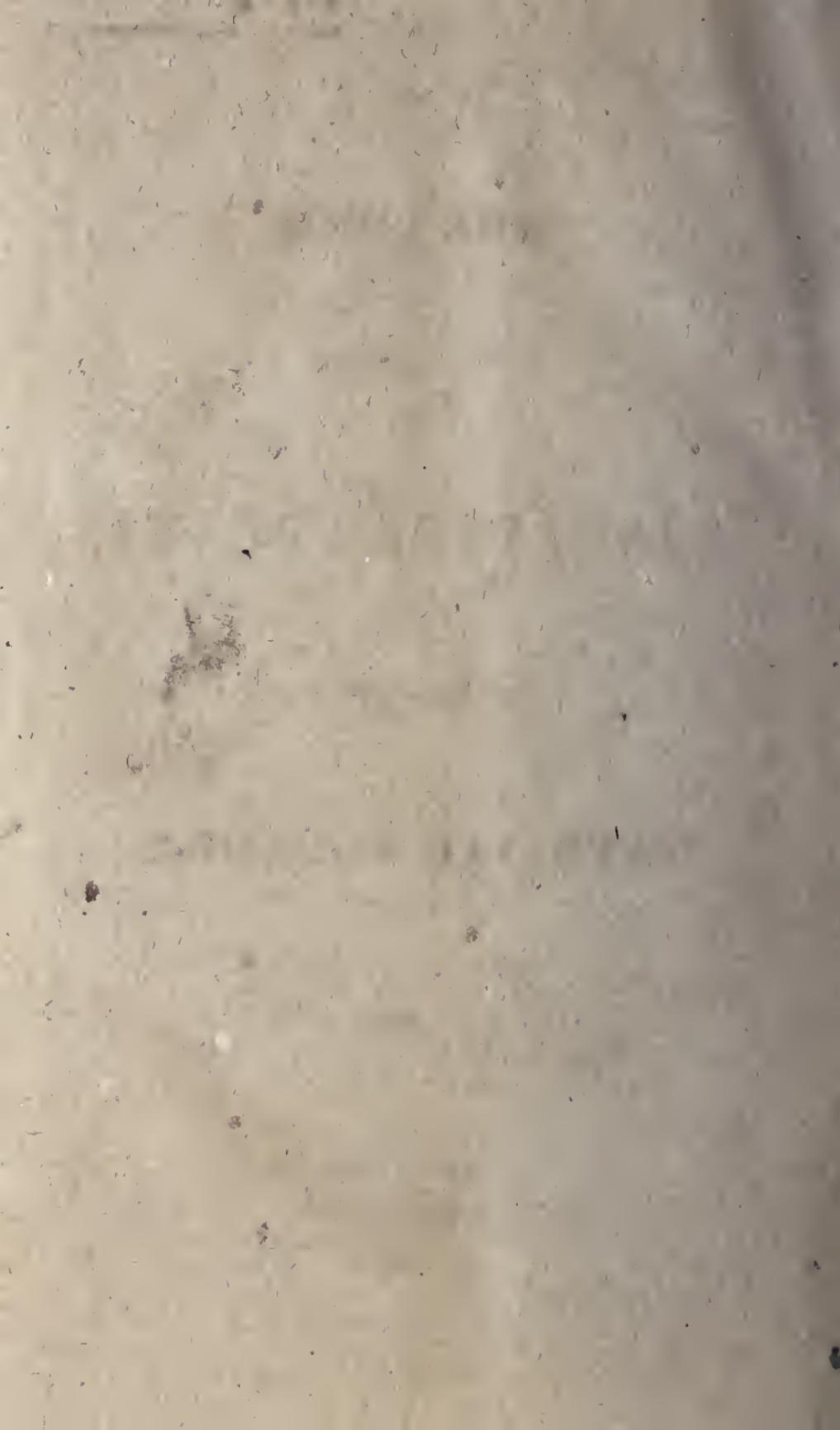


John Strom



THE VOICE
OF
LANCASTER COUNTY,
UPON THE SUBJECT OF A
NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

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LANCASTER:

J. W. FORNEY, PRINTER,

1889.
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THE VOICE OF LANCASTER COUNTY,

ON THE SUBJECT OF A

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.



The following is a copy of the Memorial of the citizens of Lancaster City and County, in the state of Pennsylvania, presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, and embodied in the

REPORT

Of a Select Committee to whom was referred "so much of the Executive communication as relates to the establishment of a National Foundry for Cannon, to be common to the service of the Army and Navy of the United States."

Read January 12, 1839, and 5000 extra copies ordered to be printed by the House of Representatives.

This document sets forth the advantages of the proposed location for a national foundry, in numerous commanding points of view, which cannot fail to be gratifying to the pride of every son of Pennsylvania, while it must strike all American citizens with a degree of surprise and astonishment at the unbounded wealth and resources of this Garden of America.

The following is an enumeration of the principal advantages for the site recommended for the establishment of a

foundry for cannon and other munitions of war, to the National Legislature, by a highly respectable and enlightened committee of the citizens of Lancaster.

1st. Facility of transportation and communication with the different parts of the country.

2d. Proximity, quantity and quality of the materials to be employed in the fabrication of ordnance, &c.

3d. The character of the power to be applied in performing the different operations of the establishment.

4th. The price of labor and provisions.

5th. The safety from danger by a foreign force.

6th. The general considerations of healthiness of location, purity of water, and comfort and convenience of the individuals connected with the establishment.

In the annexed interesting exposition of the various facilities and advantages possessed by this section of the country for the location of an extensive national foundry, the citizens of Lancaster have presented inducements and claims which must be acknowledged to be pre-eminently great and deserving the special consideration and favor of Congress—probably no where surpassed by any site in the Union. Who could imagine that so extensive a number of furnaces, forges and rolling-mills, as *one hundred and two*, were in full operation within the restricted distance of *fifty* miles from Lancaster! Incredible as it may seem, at first view, this important fact is conclusively proven by the document appended, which designates the names of the works, their owners' names, their respective distances, and the number of tons of iron manufactured at each establishment, with a particularity that sets all doubt at defiance. Examine, too, the roll of grist mills in Lancaster county, which swells to the prodigious amount of *two hundred and one*—also of saw mills, *one hundred and seventeen*, besides cotton factories, fulling mills, hemp mills, oil mills, clover mills, card mills, paper mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries and plaster mills.—Such an array of rich resources in manufacturing establishments, can scarcely be equalled within the same extent of region in the U. States. They are, however, thought to be secondary in point of wealth to the mineral and agricultural possessions within the same boundary of country.

The unemployed water power on the river Conestoga, is believed to be equal, if not greater, than that on the Schuylkill, at Manayunk, or at Trenton, adjoining the river Delaware, both of which are producing an annual income exceeding \$10,000. The Conestoga, connecting, as it does, by an easy, safe and perfect navigation, *the City of Lancaster with the Tide Water Canal, which debouches at Havre-de-Grace into the Chesapeake Bay*, and by this junction with at least

1,300 miles of canal and rail-road already constructed, and with ship navigation throughout the navigable waters of the world, and presenting cheap and ready facilities for the prolongation of a slack-water navigation for a distance of about twenty miles, north of the city, and through the entire heart of the richest county in Pennsylvania, cannot fail to present attractions of the most desirable character for the permanent establishment of a great national foundry.—It opens, also, to capitalists disposed to embark in extensive *Iron* or *Cotton* factories, &c. &c., the brightest and surest prospects of early and ample remuneration.

Since the preparation of the subjoined report, the volume of water in the river Conestoga has been accurately gauged and ascertained by Joshua Scott, Esq. a scientific gentleman, born and educated in England, but who has long resided in Lancaster city, and has published a complete map of the county, made after laborious and minute surveys, by courses and distances, of every part of it, and of the streams which flow into the river Susquehanna, as well as the river itself.—This work ranks among the highest of American maps. For some years past Mr. S. has been employed as an Engineer in the service of the State, and most deservedly bears the character of a profound arithmetician and scholar. He computes the water power on the Conestoga, below the mouth of the Little Conestoga, on the 5th day of October, 1839, when in its lowest state, at 13,653,374 cubic feet per day ! !

This water power will be disposed of, on easy and advantageous terms, by its present proprietors, "The Lancaster & Susquehanna Slack-water Navigation Company," either in perpetuity or on annual rent. Large bodies of iron ore have been recently discovered in the immediate neighborhood of the junction of the rivers Susquehanna and Conestoga, which were unknown at the time of framing the report by the committee. Some of them have been tried and are considered to possess excellent qualities for the purposes of a foundry.—They are inexhaustible, and so closely in the vicinity of other mines of different descriptions and qualities, that it is believed an experimental trial of their diverse properties can scarcely fail to evince that an amalgam of the various metals will result in the establishment of the fact of their perfect adaptation to all the uses of iron manufacture of every description, from "a needle to an anchor."

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States.*

The memorial of the subscribers, citizens of the city of Lancaster, in the state of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents:

That they have observed, with great satisfaction, the recommendation by the Secretary of War, in his last annual report, of the establishment of a national foundry for the manufacture of cannon for the use of the army and navy of the United States; and believing, that if carried into effect, it will essentially promote the public interests, they respectfully request its adoption by Congress.

They beg leave also to suggest the advantages possessed by the city of Lancaster as a site for the proposed foundry. It is situated in the heart of a fertile, well-cultivated, and populous country: removed from all danger of attack by a foreign foe, yet sufficiently near the seaboard to afford ample facilities for speedy communication with it, at several points. Connected by an inland water-communication with the three principal ports of Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, and also with Philadelphia by rail-road, the means of transportation to those points, and to the navy yard at Norfolk, are ample.

Lancaster county furnishes an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore, supplying eleven furnaces within its borders and in its immediate vicinity: the iron is pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any other known, in the qualities requisite for the manufacture of cannon. The county is well supplied with wood, and the city is connected by canals and rail-roads with the immense coal regions of Pennsylvania.—All the materials wanted for conducting such an establishment can be obtained at Lancaster, with the greatest facility and at the least expence; and the abundant supply of water, and the remarkable healthiness of its location, are advantages not to be overlooked in the selection of a site for the contemplated foundry.

A List of furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Works.	Owners' names.	Dist. from Lancaster.	No of tons per year.
		Miles.	
Martic forge	Estate of J. Coleman	11	350
Colemanville forge	-	12	350
Colemanville rolling-mill	-	12	
Elizabeth furnace	-	15	1,400
Speedwell forge	Estate of J. B. Coleman	15	280
Cornwell furnace	Do.	20	1,400
Colebrook furnace	Do.	20	1,400
Spring forge	Do.	32	200
Mount Hope furnace	E. & C. B. Grubb	17	1,200
Hanada furnace	Do.	35	1,400
Codorn's furnace	Do.	20	1,700
Codorn's forge	Do.	20	200
Mount Vernon forge	Do.	21	225
Reading furnace	Keim & Co.	25	1,400
Charming forge	Do.	27	350
Reading rolling-mill	Do.	30	
Susan forge	Do.	40	300
Little Schuylkill forge	Do.	42	300
Windsor furnace	Do.	45	800
Hamburg furnace	-	40	800
Schuylkill forge	Schall	45	350
Swatara furnace	Gilford & Eckert	35	1,200
On the Swatara, furnace	Brown	30	
On the Swatara, forge	Do.	30	250
Union forge	Jacob Weidman	38	250
New Market forge	Eights	30	200
New Market furnace	John Gamber	27	1,000
Margarett furnace	H. Y. Slaymaker & Co.	17	1,500
Woodstock forge	Do.	17	300
York furnace	James Hopkin's estate	20	1,000
Conewingo furnace	Do.	15	1,000
Octano forge	-	25	350
Susan Ann furnace	Wm. S. Cornwell	27	1,000
Bangor forge	John Reynolds	16	200
Deer Creek furnace	Rogers	40	1,000
Deer Creek forge	Do.	40	250
Do.	Mackson & Stump	36	300
Castle Fin forge	Estate of J. B. Coleman	24	350
Northeast forge	Russel	40	200
Cecil furnace	Whitaker	42	1,000
Elk rolling-mill	Do.	38	
Marley forge	-	45	200
Pleasant Garden forge	Samuel Erwin	28	250
Elk forge	-	42	280
Pine Grove forge	Pennack & Pile	25	350
White Rock forge	Samuel Sproul	25	250
Sadsbury forge	Do.	20	250
Ringwood forge	-	21	250
Black Rock furnace	Buckley & Brooks	25	1,000
Mount Eaton furnace	Fenwick & Co.	25	800
Brook forge	Buckley	18	200
Spunton forge		35	200

LIST OF FURNACES &c.—Continued.

Works.	Owners' names.	Dist. from Lancaster.	No of tons per year.
		Miles.	
Pughtown forge	-	45	180
Do.	Dowling	45	200
Pool forge	Jacobs	18	225
Windsor forge	Jenkins	20	225
Joanna furnace	Darling & Co.	28	800
Hopewell furnace	Brooks & Buckley	38	800
Birdborough forge	Brooks	38	225
Sixpenny forge	-	42	150
Warwick furnace	David Potts & Co.	45	1,200
Glasgo furnace	Weaver	49	800
Glasgo forge	Do.	49	300
Oley forge	-	45	200
Do.	Spong	40	225
Gibralter forges, 3	Sibert	34	200
Gibralter forge	Dilcome	34	150
Do.	Yocum	27	125
Dowell forges, 2	Jonathan Sidle	35	225
Hibernia forge	Charles Brook	28	225
Hibernia rolling-mill	Do.	28	
Do.	Mrs. Lookens	28	
Do.	Yoarsly	28	
Do.	Formerly widow Pennick's	30	
Laurcl rolling-mill	Joel Pennick & Co.	34	
Dr. McLain's rolling-mill	Dr. McLain	41	
Octorara rolling-mill	Romans & Sons	32	
Octorara forge	Sibert	35	125
Octorara rolling-mill	Heastus	40	
Duncannon rolling-mill	Jacob Fisher	45	
Duncannon forge	Do.	45	350
Fio forge	Do.	50	350
Fio furnace	Do.	33	1,000
Victory forge	Wright & Co.	52	250
Victory furnace	Do.	52	1,000
Penn furnace	Swarts	30	1,000
Forge on Yellow Critches	Bishops	35	150
Do.	Foucht	44	100
Do.	Judge Ege's estate	45	100
Do.	John Potts	46	200
Do.	John Sidle	40	125
New furnace near Reading	-	33	800
Pine forge	John Rutter	45	225
Pine furnace	Rutter & Potts	40	800
Do.	Simon Stogden	49	500
Rolling-mill	James Sproul	18	
Do.	J. B. Hunt	37	
3 forges within the distance of 45 miles	Unknown		
2 furnaces within the same distance now building	Unknown		
Total number of iron man- ufactories within a range of fifty miles, 102.			

At a more remote distance, but easy of access, by canals and rail-roads, it would be vastly greater at the site proposed for the erection of a National Foundry near the debouche of the Conestoga river, in Lancaster county, into the waters of the river Susquehanna, and the Susquehanna and tide-water canals, terminating at Havre-de-Grace, in Maryland.

The probable average cost of coal would be from \$3 to \$4 per ton. Cost of pig-metal, say \$30 per ton. Water-power from 13 to 25 feet. Breadth of river, 280 feet. It is constant and believed to be abundant. Distance to tide-water, about 35 miles. A great abundance of iron ore exists in the neighborhood, within a mile; and within 8 miles the best pig-metal is made for foundry purposes, which comes to the Philadelphia market.

The county of Lancaster is one of the most fertile and best cultivated of any in the State of Pennsylvania. Provisions there are cheap and abundant.

The quantity and quality of iron-mines is believed to be inexhaustible, and of the best description for the purposes of a foundry. Iron ore abounds in the immediate vicinity. The pig metal, made from the Conowingo mines, situate at a distance of about 8 miles, is considered the best for foundry purposes that comes to the Philadelphia market.

The nearest coal field, now extensively opened, is between 70 and 80 miles distant, and accessible by a short rail-road, and by canals. It is the lightest and easiest of ignition of any anthracite coal yet discovered. Veins of coal are now opening much nearer and within a few miles of the Conestoga river. With present facilities, coal could be delivered at a cost of from 3 to \$1 per ton.

The number of furnaces, forges, and rolling-mills, within the distance of about 50 miles from Lancaster, all now in active operation, is *one hundred and two*.

By reference to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed it will appear that the county of Lancaster paid a much larger amount in the shape of taxes than any other like extent of country in the United States, to the funds of the national exchequer, during the late war.

The location is very difficult of approach by a foreign enemy.

The Conestoga river has a slack-water navigation as far as the city of Lancaster. It is owned by a company consisting of a President, four managers, and a treasurer, who will dispose of their water-rights on reasonable terms. They are clothed with corporate powers of the amplest description.

LANCASTER, April 21, 1833.

Sir: The undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to direct your attention to the advantages possessed by the city of Lancaster as a site for the contemplated National Foundry.

In selecting such site, it appears to the undersigned that several considerations are to be taken into view. The principal of these are, 1st, Facility of transportation, and communication with the different parts of the country; 2d, Proximity, quantity, and quality of the materials to be employed in the fabrication of ordnance, &c.; 3d, The character of the power to be applied in performing the different operations of the establishment; 4th, The price of labor and provisions;—5th, The safety from danger of attack by a foreign force; and, 6th, The general considerations of healthiness of location, purity of water, and comfort and convenience of the individuals connected with the establishment. The undersigned are of opinion that the city of Lancaster will be found to combine these advantages in a greater degree than any other place which has been suggested as suitable for the purpose.

1. As to facilities of transportation. The city of Lancaster is connected with Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia and Columbia rail-way. To Baltimore, a rail-road, by way of York, is in progress towards completion. A rail-road from York to Gettysburg, and from Gettysburg westward, to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road, is also partially progressed in. The Harrisburg and Lancaster rail-road, which unites with the Philadelphia and Columbia rail-way at Lancaster, connects us, by means of the Cumberland valley rail-road, with Chambersburg, and by the Pennsylvania improvements with Pittsburg. A rail-road company has also been incorporated to construct a road from Harrisburg to Sunbury, and another from Sunbury to Erie, on lake Erie. We shall thus be enabled, as soon as these several rail-roads shall have been completed, to transport, by the most expeditious method, any quantity of materials to or from the most important points, with greater facility than any other place;—Lancaster being the point to which the great rail-roads leading from the South, West, and Northwest, to the East, converge. This would become, in time of war especially, a very important consideration.

Our facilities of communication by water are equally great. By the Conestoga slack-water navigation, which is completed, and the Susquehanna tide-water canal, which is in progress towards completion, Lancaster is connected with the Chesapeake, affording communication with Baltimore, and with the navy yard at Norfolk; and by these improvements, and the

Delaware and Chesapeake canal, with Philadelphia. By the same means it is connected with the whole extent of the public improvements of Pennsylvania, which give to the city the command of the immense anthracite and bituminous coal regions of the State, and connects us with the Ohio at Pittsburg, and, by the Chemung canal, with the public improvements of the State of New York.

2. Proximity, quantity, and quality of materials. These are principally iron and coal. The nearest extensive bed of iron-ore is at Chestnut hill, about six miles west of the city of Lancaster. It has an extent of nearly two miles, supplies with ore five furnaces, using twelve thousand tons of ore annually, and is capable of affording an annual supply of fifty thousand tons, for an indefinite period. It may, therefore, truly be pronounced inexhaustible, and is remarkably easy of access.—The Conowingo mines, fifteen miles south of Lancaster, are of great extent; these are also considered inexhaustible. Henderson's mine, eight miles east of Lancaster, is a very extensive bed of ore, as is also Hopkins's mine, nine miles southwest. The Cornwall mines, twenty miles northwest, afford an inexhaustible supply, and have been worked for more than one hundred years. There are numerous other ore-beds of considerable extent in the county. There are, within twenty miles of the city of Lancaster, nine furnaces, smelting about fifteen thousand tons of iron annually; and fourteen forges, manufacturing annually about four thousand five hundred tons. Within forty miles, there are twenty-four furnaces, smelting about twenty-eight thousand tons annually; and forty-two forges, manufacturing twelve thousand tons.

The iron of Lancaster county combines the qualities necessary for foundry purposes in a greater degree than any other in the market, and can be afforded to the founder at a cheaper rate than any other iron of good quality. It has been long and well known, and extensively used, and is preferred at all the establishments which can conveniently procure it. On this head, we may refer, among others, to Messrs. Rush and Muhlenberg, Merrick and Agnew, Levi Morris & Co., and Morris, Taskar, and Morris, of Philadelphia; to Messrs. Watchman and Bratt, Charles Reader, James Lyon, and Jacob G. Kitts, of Baltimore; and to Messrs. Boon and Cockley, and Pennell and Going, of Lancaster; all of whom, having used the iron of Lancaster county, pronounce it superior to all others for foundry purposes. As a further proof of this superiority, we would adduce the celebrity of the Lancaster rifles, which are preferred throughout the United States as the best manufactured. We may, therefore, confidently say, on this head, that Lancaster can furnish iron, in any quantity desired, which will challenge a comparison in quality with

that produced in any other part of the United States, and at a cheaper rate than can be afforded by any other place.

The next consideration is the quantity and convenience of coal. We have already mentioned that Lancaster is connected both by rail-road and canal communication, with the whole chain of internal improvements in Pennsylvania, giving it ready access to the vast bodies of coal which exist within the borders of the State, both anthracite and bituminous. It would be a work of supererogation for the undersigned to point out to the committee the nature and extent of the coal regions of Pennsylvania. All scientific men agree in representing them as a boundless and exhaustless source of wealth; and we need but refer to them to bring their importance to the mind of the committee. The nearest extensive mine which has been explored, is on the Union canal, about forty miles from Lancaster, and produces coal of an excellent quality. The Lykens valley mines are about seventy miles from us, by the Pennsylvania canal; the coal obtained there is the lightest and most easy of ignition of any anthracite yet known. There has, however, been coal discovered very recently in Lancaster county, about twenty miles from the city; and Doctor Heintzelman, a scientific gentleman of Philadelphia, who has examined it, assures us that there is every prospect of its being found extensive and productive, and promises to be of a superior quality; that which has been tried being very light and free from impurities, and being likely to improve below the surface.

The timber which may be wanted at such an establishment may be procured in abundance at Lancaster. There are one hundred and seventeen saw-mills in the county, one of the principal of which is on the Conestoga river, less than two miles below Lancaster.

3. The third point proposed by the undersigned to be considered is, the character of the power to be used at the establishment. As they presume that water-power will be preferred for this purpose, they proceed to state the resources of Lancaster in that respect.

There are on the Conestoga river, between the city of Lancaster and its mouth, (a distance, by the course of the stream, of sixteen miles,) nine dams, having a fall of from six to fourteen feet each, making an aggregate fall of sixty-four feet. These dams have all been constructed by the Conestoga Navigation Company, for the purpose of the navigation, and afford at each dam an immense surplus of water-power, capable of easy application to the contemplated establishment. The river has an average width of about two hundred and twenty feet, and discharges upwards of twelve mil-

lions of cubic feet of water per diem.* The character of its shore is bold; and, through the greater part of its course below the city, without bottom land; so that if a greater power should be required at any point than the present fall affords, any two of the pools may be thrown together, and would increase the power to an extent sufficient for any purpose.

4. As to the price of labor and provisions. As these depend much on each other, and both upon the fertility of the soil, its improvement and cultivation, and upon the accumulation of capital in the neighborhood, the undersigned propose stating a few statistical facts, bearing upon this subject, which will show the wealth of the county, and the advantages of the position of the city, which is its heart and the chief depot of its trade and productions.

Lancaster county contains an area of 600,823 acres of land, equal to nine hundred and thirty-eight square miles.— Its present population may be stated at 82,000, being about 87 to the square mile. There are, according to the assessment of the year 1838, 18,200 taxables in the county, and the assessed value of real estate is \$25,677,200, presenting an average value of forty-two dollars per acre. The assessed value of bonds, notes, and moneys at interest, &c., for the year 1835, was \$4,005,841.

The number of grist-mills in the county is 201; of which 80 are on the Conestoga and its branches. These mills are estimated to grind 5,000,000 of bushels of wheat annually.

In its geological features, it presents a broad vein of secondary limestone, traversing the greater portion of the county. This valuable stone affords abundant supplies for building and manure, and superior marble for architectural ornament. The southern portion of the county produces large quantities of chromate of iron, [or the chrome of commerce,] and of magnesite; of which several hundred tons are taken per annum, and from which 1,500,000 lbs. of sulphate of magnesia [Epsom salts] are manufactured annually; supplying the country with these two articles at a price far below that at which they can be imported.

There are in the county 3 cotton factories, 38 fulling mills, 15 hemp mills, 7 oil mills, 5 clover mills, 14 card mills, 3 paper mills, 117 distilleries, 10 breweries, 58 tanneries, and 8 plaster mills. Besides the internal improvements already specified, 129 miles of turnpike road have been constructed at an expence of \$501,000.

These data are sufficient to show that Lancaster county is a district of vast agricultural as well as mineral resources,

* Under the New Arrangement the water power below the mouth of the Little Conestoga, when at the lowest point, is equal to 13,653.373 cubic feet per day; which, being reduced to horse power, is equal to 710 horses.

and to induce the inference that provisions of all kinds are cheap and abundant. Blessed with a superior soil, extremely well cultivated, the county is studded with towns and villages, and inhabited by an industrious population, enjoying in profusion the comforts of life. Our market is constantly and plentifully supplied with all the products of the earth, and the means of subsistence are obtained at as low a rate as in any other part of the country.

A glance at the map will enable the committee to judge of the safety from any danger of attack by a foreign force afforded by the location of Lancaster. Situated 35 miles from tide water, at the part which approaches nearest to us; in the heart of a densely populated country; the undersigned need urge no additional arguments to those which would at once suggest themselves to the minds of the members of the committee on this subject.

It only remains, therefore, for the undersigned to present to the consideration of the committee the healthiness of location, the purity of the water, and the salubrity of climate enjoyed by Lancaster. The county, being all situated on elevated ground, well drained, watered by numerous streams, and exposed to none of those sources of disease which infect the atmosphere of some climates, is remarkably free from sickness. Its population are not subject to the infliction of bilious and intermittent fevers, so prevalent in places where the country, being low and marshy, is exposed to the noxious exhalations and evaporation of a summer's sun. The pure water of the Conestoga is raised, by means of forcing pumps, to a reservoir near the city, and thence flows in pipes through the streets, and, being introduced into the houses, promotes the health, comfort, and convenience of the inhabitants.

The undersigned, therefore, feel themselves warranted in saying, in conclusion, that no other place designated will promote the public interest to the same extent; no location combines so many advantages, in so great a degree, as Lancaster; and they confidently urge upon the committee its selection as the site of the contemplated foundry. Any additional information on the subject, which may be required by the committee, will be cheerfully afforded by them.

The undersigned beg leave to add their assurances of the distinguished consideration with which they have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants.

DAVID LONGENECKER, S. DALE.

J. K. FINDLAY, C. HAGER.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN. GEORGE B. KERFOOT,

Hon. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON,

Chairman of the Select Committee on national foundry, &c.

[From the Lancaster Journal, of April 6, 1838.]

MILLS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

The following table, showing the number of mills in the county of Lancaster, was furnished for Bicknell's Reporter, by Robert Moderwell, Esq., of this city. It will be interesting to our readers; for, rich and fertile as this county is known to be, few persons are aware that it contains as many as 149 mills, which consume somewhere about 5,000,000 bushels wheat annually.

ON BIG CONESTOGA.

OWNERS.	MILLERS.
Abraham Peters,	Mr. Brubaker
Jacob Hoover,	Bausman
Adam Miller,	_____
Abraham Miley,	_____
Abra'm Snavely,	Kohr
City mill,	A Guisinger
Jacob Demuth,	G Guisinger
Do.	Do.
D. Binkley,	_____
S. Hunsicker,	Self
S. Ranck,	Do.
Abraham Gross	_____
P. Kauffrode,	Wolf
John Wolf,	J. Wolf, jr.
John Roup,	Kessler
Daniel Bitzer,	Bridgeham
A. Bushong,	Self
John Gable,	S. Bucher
J. Gault,	_____
D Shirk,	_____
C. Sensenick,	Self
C. Weaver	_____
Jacob's estate	_____
Hoffman,	_____
William Hoover	Streenk

ON LITTLE CONESTOGA.

John Lintner,	Self
J. Mellinger,	Mr. R. Potter
B. Herr,	Kauffman
Do.	Strickler
J. E. Mellinger,	Goodman
Chr. Hershey,	Lingfelter
H. Livergood,	_____
John Landis,	Hartz
Mrs. Kauffman,	Culbertson
H. M. Reigart,	M. Mohn
J. Hershey,	D. Summey
C. Kauffman,	Bowman

OWNERS.
A. Darstlen,
John Miller,
John Landis,
B. Hershey,
J. Strebiger,

MILLERS.

Self

ON HAMMER CREEK.

J. Shaeffer,	Mr. J. Michael
David Erb,	Moore
M. Kline,	Leaman
Martin Groub,	Moore
Elias Ebey,	Self
P. Stauffer,	Bear
Coleman's estate,	_____
John Erb,	Self

ON LITIZ CREEK.

Henry Hess,	Mr. J. Ressler
S. Keller,	M. Frey
H. Schlott,	Kauffman
C. Wise,	Homm
Benjamin Landis,	J. Leaman
Jacob Zercher,	Zercher

ON PEQUEA.

J. Schenck,	Mr. _____
John Keeports	Self
A Miley,	E. Herr
A. Herr,	Hess
J. Brackbill,	_____
Samuel Herr,	_____
J. Musselman,	_____
B. B. Herr,	_____
J. Hawthorn,	_____
David Witmer,	Mr. _____
J. Frantz, jr.	Hunsicker
J. Eshleman,	_____
G. L. Eckert,	_____
C. Hess,	Self

MILLS—Continued.

OWNERS.	MILLERS.	ON MILL CREEK.
D. Henderson,	Self	OWNERS.
J. Swartzwalter		J. Bickley,
T. Henderson,	Self	David Herst,
J. Houston,	Self	Henry Roland,
Samuel Black,	Self	Isaac Ebey,
D. Galt.	Self	Levi Eckert,
Daniel Good,	J. J. Porter	D. Grove,
C. Brenneman,	Self	C. Stauffer,
M. Hoover,	A. Hibble	H. Espenshade,
ON BIG CHIQUES.		J. Porter,
A. Hershey,	Mr. John Herst	J. Cerley,
J. Stauffer,	Self	L. Rutter
A. Hostetter,	Do.	D. Landis,
S. Leaman,	Do.	J. R. Montgomery,
C. Martin,	Do	A. Herr,
Mr. Hostetter,	Self	Stanton
Mr. Snavely,	Hopehaven	Self.
J. Hogendoebler,	Summey	
J. Shenk,	Metzgar	
J. Hiestand,	Hess	
P. Reisor,	Sangtree	
J. Graybill,		
John Stauffer,		
C. Haldeman,		
ON LITTLE CHIQUES.		
S. Johnson,	Mr. ——	OWNERS.
H. Snyder,	——	M. Cooper,
A. Hockman,	——	J. Hurford,
Mr. Hiestand,	A. Snyder	B. B. Eshleman,
Mr. Groff,	Do.	Dr. Agnew,
P. Herst,	Lennox	William Noble,
H. Rider,	Bishoff	J. Mercer, two,
J. Missnemer,	Self	J. Steel,
John Snyder,	Do.	J. Hamilton
P. Brubaker,	Do.	Mr. Dishong,
ON COCALICO.		
John Landis,	Mr. ——	ON CONOWINGO.
S. Keller,	Mr. Karling	Levi Broran,
J. Showalter,	Louderbach	John Kirk,
S. Gockley,	Harsberger	Slater Brown,
John Long,	Self	Joel Sinedley,
D. Bard,	Roffoyer	J. Hopkins,
Ephrata mill,	Bucher	
J. Keller,	S. Frey	
H. Schlott,	Kinsey	
P. Fahnestock,	J. Schlott	
ON MIDDLE CREEK.		
John Erb,	Self.	
ON MUDDY CREEK.		
Martin Frey,	Mr. ——	
ON KENHAWAY.		
J. Gish,	Mr. ——	
Mr. Erb,	——	

MILLS—Continued.

ON SUSQUEHANNA.		OWNERS.	MILLERS.
OWNERS.	MILLERS.	J. Witmer,	_____
J. Strickler, two, Mr.	_____	A. S Herr,	_____
C. Bachman,	_____	J. Pusey	_____
		H. Shink,	_____

[From the Lancaster Journal, of April 6, 1838.]

The following interesting statement, furnished by C. Hager, Esq., will afford the people of this section of country some idea of the amount of business which will be done by the Conestoga navigation, when in full operation:

Dear Sir: Agreeably to your request I have examined the books of Mayer, Hager, & Reigart, for the purpose of stating to you the quantity of produce which that firm sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the Conestoga navigation. I have also enquired of John Lintner, Abraham Peters, and Jacob Huber what amount they forwarded; and of J. and F. Sener, the quantity of lumber they received at your landing during the time they did business there. In addition to those named, you will recollect Adam Diller, who occupied Hostetter's warehouse; Henry Crise, the then owner and occupant of Haverstick's mill; Benjamin Herr, the Mellingers, Kline and Rogers, and many others, were engaged in purchasing and forwarding produce, and receiving lumber, coal, locust-posts, &c. Of those last named, and Downey and Montgomery, whom I had almost forgotten to mention, and who were the most extensive dealers in lumber and coal on the Conestoga. I cannot give you correct estimates of their transactions; but of the former I annex a statement, which I received from themselves. I suppose, however, that the amount of produce, lumber, coal, &c. forwarded to the cities, and received from the Susquehanna, was at least equal to the amount of those whose statement I give you. As far as I am able to learn, the heaviest business done in any one year, by the navigation, was in the year 1831. In that year the tolls amounted to upwards of \$3,500. Part of this amount was remitted on account of the delay and extra expenses sustained by the produce and lumber merchants, in consequence of the bad state of the locks. In 1832 (I think it was) the whole business, which would have greatly increased, was interrupted by the unfortunate condition of the locks, several of which had become entirely impassable. This circumstance compelled those engaged in the produce line to abandon the business, and induced the Seners and others in the lumber business to select other situations for their lumber yards. I will state to you a

circumstance that occurred in the business of Mayer, Hager, & Reigart, some part of which I presume you are not acquainted with: At the time we commenced at your warehouse, we did not calculate upon our business being extensive. It was but a secondary consideration with us, as each of us had our own business to attend to at our stores. We supposed if we should receive produce to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars, it would be the extent.

We advertised to purchase produce, for cash, at a fair rate, below city prices, or to advance liberally on produce sent us for transportation, upon which we were to have interest for the amount so advanced, as well as a fair compensation for receiving and forwarding, until sales were effected and the money realized. We had been in operation but a few weeks when we had down upon us whiskey, flour, wheat, rye, &c, to the amount of upwards of twenty thousand dollars. This would have been cheering to persons prepared and regularly engaged in the business; with us, however, it was otherwise. We considered this business as only of secondary consequence, and did not think it proper to withdraw capital from our other concerns to embark in it as extensively as we otherwise should have done, and actually deemed it advisable to decline considerable business that was offered. Had we not done so, I feel satisfied we should have received, during the season, produce amounting to one hundred thousand dollars; which, with some experience in the business, would have left us a clear profit for our time and attention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. HAGER.

Amount of produce forwarded by Mayer, Hager, & Reigart, from March 3, to May 10, 1831.

1,780 barrels flour, 315 hhds. whiskey, 30 barrels tallow, 40 casks oil, and a variety of other articles, such as wool, bacon, butter, lard, old copper, furniture, &c. Also, to mills on the Conestoga, bought per order, 2,800 bushels rye, and 1,400 bushels wheat.

By Lintner & Peters.

4,200 hhds. whiskey and 4,500 barrels of flour. These were shipped in five or six different seasons. In addition to

these, this firm bought a number of articles, such as coal, lumber, &c., which were brought up the navigation from the Susquehanna. 880 hhds. whiskey and 2,700 barrels flour was the largest amount forwarded by them in any one year.

By Jacob Huber.

1,400 barrels flour.

J. and F. Sener did business on the Conestoga three years, during which time they brought up the navigation 1,800,000 feet lumber, and 900,000 shingles. Largest amount brought up in any one year was 800,000 feet lumber, and 400,000 shingles.

On further information I am now enabled to state that the amount of business done by Downey and Montgomery exceeded 30,000 dollars.

I have also ascertained that the saw-mill of Edward Coleman, Esq., at lock No. 9, now in full business, cuts at the rate of one million feet per year, working merely during the day; and if pushed day and night, as is the case with most saw-mills, she would turn out two million feet saw-stuff.

In the statement furnished by Mr. Moderwell, of the number of Mills in Lancaster county, there is a difference of about seventy, of which he could not, at the time, procure information.

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